

KHRAMOV, O.O.; ~~GOBELIK, I. P.~~ kand. ekon. nauk, redaktor; ZIL'BAN, M.S.,
redaktor; BAKHLINA, N.P., tekhred.

[Prospects of developing a building materials industry near the
construction site of the Kakhova Hydroelectric Power Station and
of the South Ukrainian canal] Perspektivy rozvytku promyslovosti
budiviel'nykh materialiv u soni sporudzhennia Kakhovs'koi GES i
Pivdenno-Ukrains'kogo kanalu. Kyiv, Vid-vo Akademii nauk Ukr.BSR,
1952. 33 p. (MLRA 8:2)
(Ukraine--Building materials industry)

ZHUKREBKIN, G.P.; GORNILIK, L.M., otvetstvennyy redaktor; GOMEL'SKAYA, I.G.,
redaktor; KAKHLINA, N.P., tekhnicheskii redaktor.

[High-speed methods of working metal and their utility] Skorostnye
metody obrabotki metalla i ikh effektivnost'. Kiev, Izd-vo Akademii
nauk Ukrainskoi SSR, 1953. 44 p. (MLRA 8:2)
(Metal cutting)

GORELIK, L.Ye.

Basic means for lowering production costs in the enterprises of
the light industry of the Ukrainian S.S.R. Nauk. zap. Inst. ekon.
AN URSS no.3:66-87 '55- (MIRA 12:3)

(Ukraine--Manufactures--Costs)

GORDLIK, LEONID EMANUELOVICH

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Voprosy ekonomiki legkoy promyshlennosti Ukrainsskoy SSR (Problems of economics in the Ukrainian SSR light industry) Kiyev, Izd-vo Akademii Nauk Ukrainsskoy SSR, 1956.

244p. tables.

At head of title: Akademiya Nauk Ukrainsskoy SSR. Instytut Ekonomiki.
Bibliographical footnotes.

AVS

GORELIK, L. YE.

SEREDENKO, M.M.; GLAMAZDA, A.D.; KHOTINCHENKO, M.M.; SEVCHENKO, Ya.O.;
RUDOI, P.Yu.; KHARCHENKO, P.F.; KHRAMOV, O.O.; GURIEVA, V.O.;
~~GORELIK, L.Ye.~~; RIZENOV, I.I.; ZHAREBKIN, G.P.; NIEGLAYEVA, I.V.;
KOROBKO, V., redaktor; LAPCHENKO, K., tekhnichniy redaktor

[Industry of the Soviet Ukraine during 40 years, 1917-1957]
Promyslovist' Radians'koi Ukrainy za 40 rokov (1917-1957). Kyiv,
Derzh.vyd-vo polit.lit-ry URSR, 1957. 330 p. (MLRA 10:10)

1. Akademiya nauk URSR, Kiyev. Institut ekonomiki.
(Ukraine---Industries)

SHKURATOV, Aleksandr Ivanovich [Shkuratov, O.I.]; GORELIK, L.⁶. [Gorelik, L.E.], doktor ekon.nauk, red.; MERZLIKIN, I.G. [Merzlikin, I.E.], red.

[For full use of production potentials in industry] Za povne vykorystannia vyrobnychukh potuzhnosti v promyslovosti. Kyiv, 1958. 34 p. (Tovarystvo dlia poshyrennia politychnykh i naukovykh znan' Ukraini'koi RSR. Ser.2, no.1) (MIRA 12:2)
(Efficiency, Industrial)

GORELIK, Leopol'd Emanuelovich [HORELIK, L.E.]; SEREDENKO, M.M., kand.ekon.
nauk, red.; VELIKOKHAT'KO, O.T., red.; SKLYAROVA, V.IE, tekhn.red.

[Economic effectiveness of introducing new machinery in light
industry] Ekonomichna efektyvnist' vprovadzhennia novoi tekhniki
u lehkiy promyslovosti. Kyiv, Vyd-vo Akad.nauk URSR, 1958. 72 p.
(MIRA 12:2)

(Efficiency, Industrial)

DARAGAN, Mikhail Vladimirovich [Daragan, M.V.]; GORELIK, L.Ye. [Horelik, L.E.]
doktor.ekonem.nauk, etv.red.; KAZAKEVICH, T.A. [Kazakovych, T.A.], red.izd
YEFIMOVA, M.I. [Iefimova, M.I.], tekhn.red.

[Statistics of production costs in the textile industry] Pytannia
statystyky sobivartosti produktii v tekstyl'niyi promyslovosti.
Kyiv, Vyd-vo Akad.nauk URSR, 1958. 118 p. (NIRA 12:6)
(Textile industry--Costs)

KHRAMOV, Aleksandr Aleksandrovich [Khr̄amov, O.O.]; GORELIK, L.Ye.
[Horelik, L.E.], doktor ekonom.nauk, otv.red.; VELIKOKHAT'KO,
O.T. [Velykokhat'ko, O.T.] red.; YURCHISHIN, V.I. [Iurchyshyn,
V.I.], tekhn.red.

[Developing the production of local building materials in the
Ukrainian S.S.R.] Resvytok vyrobnytstva mistsevykh budi-
vel'nykh materialiv Ukrain's'koi RSR. Kyiv, Vyd-vo Akad.nauk
URSR, 1958. 158 p. (MIRA 12:6)
(Ukraine--Building materials)

GORELIK, L.E., doktor ekon.nauk

"Light industry in Ukraine. (1917-1957) " by M.P. Ketov and others.
Izv. vyzn.ucheb. zav.; tekhn.leg. prom. no.1:175-178 '58.

(MIRA 11:6)

(Ukraine--Textile industry) (Ukraine--Leather industry)

PAKHOMOV, Yuriy Nikolayevich; GORELIK, L.E., doktor ekonom.nauk,
otv.red.; POLYAKOV, P.M., red.; OKOPNAYA, Ye.D., tekhred.

[Economic law of the planned proportional development of the
national economy; materials for the course "Political economy."
Ekonomicheskii zakon planovernogo, proporsional'nogo razvitiia
narodnogo khoziaistva; materialy po kursu "Politicheskaiia ekonomia."
Kiev, Izd-vo Kievskogo univ., 1959. 35 p. (MIRA 12:11)
(Economics)]

GORELIK, Leopold' d Emmanuilovich [Horelik, L.E.], doktor ekonom.nauk;
KOROID, O.S., kand.ekonom.nauk, red.

[Problems of economics and planning in an industrial enterprise]
Pytannia ekonomiky i planuvannia promyslovoho pidpryiemstva.
Kyiv, 1959. 51 p. (Tovarystvo dlia poshyrennia politychnykh i
naukovykh znan' Ukraini's'koi RSR. Ser.7, no.12) (MIRA 13:2)
(Industrial management)

GORELIK, L. E.

PHASE I BOOK EXPLOITATION SOV/3889

Gorelik, Leopold Manuylovich, Doctor of Economics

Pytannya ekonomiky i planuvannya promyslovoho pidpryyemstva
(The Economics and Planning of Industrial Enterprises)
Kyiv, 1959. 51 p. 12,700 copies printed. (Series:
Tovarystvo dlya poshyrennya politychnykh i naukovykh
znan' Ukrayins'koyi RSR. Ser. 7, no. 12)

Ed.: O.S. Koroyid, Candidate of Economics; Ed. of Publishing
House: M.F. Lazorenko.

PURPOSE: This pamphlet is intended for economists.

COVERAGE: The pamphlet, written in Ukrainian, is a popularized
presentation of the objectives of production planning, mainly
with respect to planning functions and procedures for a sys-
tematic predetermination of productive ends and expense
budgets by individual industrial enterprises. The manner of
setting-up production planning and budgeting activities and
outlining anticipated expenditures is described. Organiza-
tional layout of planning bodies is briefly delineated. No

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The Economics and Planning of Industrial Enterprises SOV/3889
personalities are mentioned.

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Planning in Relation to Manufacturing	18
Functional Organization of Planning and Budgeting Committees	36
Expense Budgeting	46

AVAILABLE: Library of Congress

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7-18-60

RYZHKOV, Ivan Ivanovich; DUBOSARSKAYA, Mariya Teodorovna [Dubosars'ka, M.T.]; GORELIK, L.Ye. [Horelik, L.E.], doktor ekonóm.nauk, stv.red.; VELIKOKHAT'KO, O.T., red.isd-va; MIL'OKHIN, I.D., tekhn.red.

[Economic efficiency of new techniques in the Ukrainian textile industry] Ekonomichna efektyvnist' novoi tekhniky v tekstyl'niy promyslovosti UKSR. Kyiv, Vyd-vo Akad.nauk UKSR, 1959. 74 p. (MIRA 12:6)
(Ukraine--Textile industry)

NESTERENKO, Aleksey Alekseyevich [Nesterenko, O.O.]; GORELIK, L.Ye.
[Gorelik, L.E.], doktor ekonom.nauk, otv.red.; NOVIKOVA,
G.O. [Novikova, H.O.], red.isd-va; SKLYAROVA, V.Ye., tekhn.
red.

[Development of industry on the Ukraine] Rozvytok promyslovosti
na Ukraini. Kyiv, Vyd-vo Akad.nauk URSR. Pt.1. [Handicraft
and manufacture] Remeslo i manufaktura. 1959. 495 p.

(MIRA 12:10)

(Ukraine--Industries)

GORELIK, L.Ye. [Horelik, L.E.], doktor ekon.nauk

Our most important problem. Nauka i zhyttia 9 no.6:9-12
Je '59. (MIRA 12:8)
(Efficiency, Industrial) (Automation)

GORELIK, L. E. E.

Voprosy ekonomiki legkoy promyshlennosti Ukrainskoy
SSR (by) L.E. Gorelik. Kiyev, Izd-vo Akademii Nauk
Ukrainskoy SSR, 1956.

244 p. tables. 23 cm.

At head of title: Akademiya Nauk Ukrainskoy SSR.
Institut Ekonomiki.

Bibliographical footnotes.

LIBERMAN, Yevsey Grigor'yevich; doktor ekonom. nauk; GORELIK, L.E., otv.
red.; LANDYSH, B.A., red.; MATVIICHUK, A.A., tekhn. red.

[Basic problems in the over-all mechanization and automation of
production processes] Osnovnye zadachi kompleksnoi mekhanizatsii
i avtomatizatsii proizvodstva. Kiev, 1961. 41 p. (Obshchestvo
po rasprostraneniuiu politicheskikh i nauchnykh znanii Ukrainskoi
SSR. Ser. 7, no.2) (MIRA 14:9)
(Industrial management) (Automation)

GORELIK, Leopol'd Emmanuilovich [Horelik, L.E.], doktor ekonom. nauk, prof.;
CHAYEVSKAYA, N.S. [Chayevs'ka, N.S.], red.; GAVRILETS', D.V.
[Havrylets', D.V.], tekhn. red.

[Business accounting in a socialist industrial enterprise] Hospo-
dars'kyi rozrakhunok na sotsialistychnomu promyslovomu pidpriem-
stvi. Kyiv, Derzh. vyd-vo polit. lit-ry URSR, 1961. 42 p.

(MIRA 14:10)

1. Zaveduyushchiy otdelom ekonomiki truda Instituta ekonomiki
AN URSR (for Gorelik).

(Russia--Industries)

OBOZNYI, Aleksandr Georgiyevich GORELIK, I.E., doktor ekon. nauk, prof.,
red.; LANDYSH, B.A., red. izd-va; DAKHNO, Yu.M., tekhn. red.

[Plant and equipment of the machinery industry and the means to
improve their use; the practice of the machine-tool and metal-
cutting tool industry of the Ukrainian S.S.R.] Osnovnye fondy
mashinostroeniia i puti uluchsheniia ikh ispol'zovaniia; na pri-
mere stankoinstrumental'noi promyshlennosti USSR. Kiev, Izd-vo
Akad. nauk USSR, 1962. 158 p. (MIRA 15:12)
(Ukraine--Machine-tool industry)

AGAFONOV, Aleksandr Konstantinovich; GORELIK, L.E., doktor ekonom. nauk, prof., red.; BARANOVA, N.P., red. izd-va; DAKHNO, Yu.B., tekhn. red.

[Problems of intraplant business accounting in machinery manufacturing] Voprosy vnutrisavodskogo khozrascheta v mashinostroenii. Kiev, Izd-vo AN Ukr.SSR, 1963. 97 p.
(MIRA 16:7)

(Machinery industry--Accounting)

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S/057/61/031/001/017/017
B104/B204

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21.1100

AUTHORS: Gorelik, L. L. and Lobikov, Ye. A.

TITLE: Measurement of the energy losses of a plasma by means of a bolometer

PERIODICAL: Zhurnal tekhnicheskoy fiziki, v. 31, no. 1, 1961, 125-127

TEXT: From hitherto known experiments concerning the ohmic heating of a deuterium plasma it follows that only a small part of Joulean heat is used up for a temperature rise while the major part compensates energy losses. By means of a special bolometer, the authors studied the distribution of these energy losses in time. Energy losses on the wall of a toroidal discharge chamber with the following parameters were measured:

$H_z = 300$ oersteds; maximum discharge current: 40 ka; strength of the electric rotational field: 1.7 v/cm; hydrogen pressure: $(3-4) \cdot 10^{-3}$ mm Hg; discharge time: $\tau = 0.55$ milliseconds. The bolometer used for this purpose consisted of a thermistor made from an alloy of 99.4% Bi and

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Measurement of the energy losses...

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0.6% Pb, vaporized onto an oxidized aluminum foil. This thermistor, which had a resistance of $R_0 = 3.8$ kilohms and a temperature coefficient of $\alpha = -1.53 \cdot 10^{-3} \text{ } ^\circ\text{C}^{-1}$, was placed into the discharge chamber. Within 20 microseconds, the bolometer foil reached the temperature of the plasma. The temperature change of the bolometer foil was determined by measuring the changes in its resistance. The energy accumulated in the plasma was determined by comparing the ohmic heating of the plasma and the energy losses measured with the bolometer. The results thus obtained show that the Joulean energy conveyed to the plasma at each instant is, at the same time, liberated on the walls, and hardly contributes to the temperature increase of the plasma. This is taken as an indication that the plasma temperature is not particularly high and amounts to some eV per particle at the utmost. The authors thank V. V. Sokol'skiy for valuable advice, V. Kh. Volkov for a discussion, and V. M. Vorfolomeyev, A. I. Zakharov, V. S. Zaytsev, and A. M. Yevdokimov (deceased) for their help. There are 2 figures and 4 references: 3 Soviet-bloc and 1 non-Soviet-bloc.

SUBMITTED: August 16, 1960

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B104/B102

24.6712
AUTHORS: Gorelik, L. L., and Sinitsyn, V. V.

TITLE: The separate measurement of energy losses from a plasma due to radiation and through particles.

PERIODICAL: Zhurnal tekhnicheskoy fiziki, v. 32, no. 11, 1962, 1406-1408

TEXT: According to the estimates of V. I. Kogan, a 1 cm layer of hydrogen at a pressure of ~ 0.1 mm Hg absorbs practically no radiation from a plasma, whereas it completely absorbs particles having energies between 50 and 100 ev. Here preliminary results of experiments are given in which this effect is used for separately measuring the energy spectrum of the radiation and of the particles, with the help of a bolometer and a gas filter. The experiments were carried out with a toroidal discharge chamber of type "Beta": inner diameter of the discharge chamber 21.6 cm, longitudinal field $H_z = 600$ oersteds, maximum discharge current 65 ka, intensity of the eddy electric field ~ 4 v/cm, pressure $(3-4) \cdot 10^{-3}$ mm Hg, discharge time ~ 0.8 msec. The measuring chamber (Fig. 1) is an aluminum box in the form of a cone enclosing the bolometer. The bolometer is

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The separate measurement of ...

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mounted on the end of a movable copper rod enabling it to be moved along the axis of the chamber. If E_p is the energy striking a unit area of the bolometer, and E_o the energy striking unit area of the chamber walls, the energy E_k which is incident on the chamber wall is given by $E_k = k(R)E_p(R)$, where $k(R)$ is a factor which takes account of the solid angle between the bolometer surface and the plasma, and R is the distance between the center of the discharge chamber and the bolometer. Information about the energy loss caused by the particles (E_p) is obtained from the dependence of E_k/E_o on R (Fig. 3). After two days of vacuum treatment E_p is found to be $\approx 60\%$; after three days $\approx 40\%$. There are 3 figures.

SUBMITTED: January 29, 1962 (initially)
March 19, 1962 (after revision)

Fig. 1. (a) Measuring chamber. (b) slit of the measuring chamber.

Fig. 3. $E_{\text{relative}} = (E_k/E_o) \cdot 100\%$ as a function of R . Legend: (1) After two days of vacuum treatment, (2) after three days of vacuum treatment.

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GORELIK, I.L.; KOVAL'SKIY, N.G.; PODGORNYY, I.M.; SINITSYN, V.V.

Study of the escape of plasma through the magnetic gaps of traps with a field intensifying toward the periphery. Dokl. AN SSSR 147 no.3:576-579 N '62. (MIRA 15:12)

1. Predstavleno akademikom L.A. Artsimovichem.
(Plasma (Ionized gases)) (Magnetic fields)

ACCESSION NR: AT4025318

S/0000/63/000/000/0270/0273

AUTHORS: Gorelik, L. L.; Koval'skiy, N. G.; Podgorny'y, I. M.;
Sinitsy'n, V. V.

TITLE: Investigation of plasma in an "Orekh" magnetic trap with the
aid of special bolometers

SOURCE: Diagnostika plazmy* (Plasma diagnostics); sb. statey.
Moscow, Gosatomizdat, 1963, 270-273

TOPIC TAGS: plasma magnetic field, magnetic mirror, plasma con-
finement, bolometer, thin film

ABSTRACT: The spatial and time distributions of heat flow from the
wall of a magnetic-trap vacuum chamber with a field that increases
towards the periphery were investigated to ascertain the influence
of the region near the point of zero field in the escape of charged
particles at low plasma concentrations, and also the character of

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ACCESSION NR: AT4025318

time variation of the width of an annular magnetic slot. Several specially developed bismuth bolometers were used to measure the heat flow from an "Orekh" magnetic trap. The bolometer constructions are described. Measurements of the magnetic gap have shown that the width of the gap is larger at small values of the magnetic field, and the experimentally observed broadening of the magnetic gap can be sufficiently well explained by classical diffusion. The escape of plasma particles was measured by introducing a metallic cylinder into the trap and measuring the heat escaping through the magnetic gaps with germanium bolometers. In the case of the first configuration of the magnetic field in the trap it was found that the particle escape from the system is due to loss of the adiabatic invariant on entering the region of weak magnetic field near the center, whereas in the case of the second configuration the plasma is essentially concentrated in the region of the weak magnetic field near the center. Thin film bolometers were also used to measure the escape of heat from the trap for plasma of high density ($\sim 10^{14} \text{ cm}^{-3}$)

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ACCESSION NR: AT4025318

and low density (10^{12} cm^{-3}). The escape times were found to be 60--70 and 150--200 microseconds, respectively. The bolometers described can be used to solve various problems in plasma physics. Orig. art. has: 2 figures.

ASSOCIATION: None

SUBMITTED: 19Oct63

DATE ACQ: 16Apr64

ENCL: 02

SUB CODE: ME

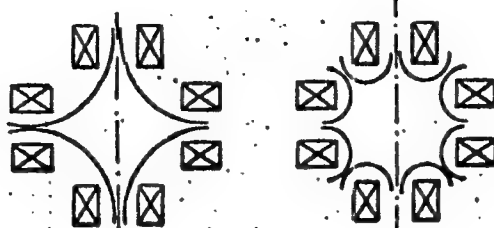
NR REF SOV: 004

OTHER: 000

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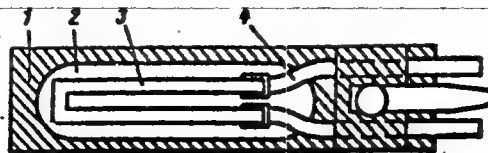
ACCESSION NR: AT4025318

ENCLOSURE: 01



Magnetic field configurations in the 'Orekh' trap

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Construction of bismuth bolometer:

1 - frame, 2 - oxidized-aluminum foil, 3 - thermoresistance of lead-bismuth alloy, 4 - silver leads

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GORELIK, L.L.

Gas analyzers for oxygen determination based on its varying heat conductivity in a magnetic field. Zhur. tekhn. fiz. 33 no.12: 1459-1461 D '63. (MIRA 16:12)

ACCESSION NR: AP 4020579

S/0057/64/034/003/0496/0504

AUTHOR: Gorelik, L. I.

TITLE: Bolometric method for determining the time dependence of the energy losses of a plasma

SOURCE: Zhurnal tekhnicheskoy fiziki, v.34, no.3, 1964, 496-504

TOPIC TAGS: bolometer, three layer bolometer, high time resolution bolometer, plasma, gas discharge plasma, plasma energy loss

ABSTRACT: This paper gives detailed instructions for constructing bolometers having sensitivities of about 10^{-3} Joule/cm², equilibration times of 10 microsec or less, and cooling times (by heat loss to the surroundings) of about 0.1 sec. These bolometers are thus suitable for determining the time dependence of the energy flux (with a resolution of about 10 microsec) in a process of which the duration is considerably less than 0.1 sec. The bolometers were specifically developed for measuring the time dependence of the energy loss to the chamber walls by gas discharge plasmas. The bolometers are constructed on 35-micron aluminum foil. An insulating oxide layer is

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ACC.NR: AP4020579

produced on one side of the foil by anodizing in sulfuric acid, and the sensitive element of Bi-Pb alloy is vacuum deposited on the oxide layer. An alloy containing 0.6% Pb is used because of its relative insensitivity to magnetic fields. To achieve a short equilibration time it is necessary to make the oxide layer as thin as possible. The yield of satisfactory bolometers was about 95% when the oxide layer was made 5 microns thick and about 25% when the layer was 1.5 microns thick. The finished bolometers measure $3.5 \times 1.3 \text{ cm}^2$ and are mounted in plastic or ceramic frames. The equilibration times of the bolometers were measured by exposing them to a brief flash of light (rise time 4 microsec) and observing the bolometer resistance with an oscilloscope. A curve is given for a bolometer having a 5-micron oxide layer, an equilibration time of 12 microsec, and an over-all resolution of 15 microsec. The author expresses his gratitude to I.K.Kikoin for his valuable advice and interest in the work, to Ye.A.Lobikov for assistance in proving the bolometric method on the gas discharge apparatus and for a valuable discussion of the matter, to V.M.Varfolomeyev for assistance in conducting the investigation and constructing the bolometers, and to N.D.Vinogradova for assistance in the vacuum deposition and for valuable advice in the initial stages of the work. The author is very grateful to V.V.Sokol'skiy, Yu.G.Prokhorov, V.D.Kirillov and Yu.M.Kagan for a valuable discussion, to V.

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ACC.NR: AP4020579

Kh.Volkov for his interest and assistance in the work, to V.I.Kogan for a valuable discussion of the realizability of a gaseous filter, to V.G.Nikolayev for measuring the oxide layers, to V.V.Sinit'syn for a valuable discussion and for assistance in preparing the work for publication, and to I.A.Vasil'ev for assistance in the work. The author acknowledges with gratitude the assistance in this work rendered by A.M.Yedokimov (deceased)." Orig.art.has: 5 formulas, 10 figures and 1 table.

ASSOCIATION: none

SUBMITTED: 28Nov62

DATE ACQ: 31Mar64

ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: PH,SD

NR REF SOV: 012

OTHER: 000

3/3
Card

ACCESSION NR: AP4020580

S/0057/64/034/003/0505/0508

AUTHOR: Gorelik, L.L.; Sinitsyn, V.V.

TITLE: New three-layer bolometers for measuring energy losses in plasmas

SOURCE: Zhurnal tekhnicheskoy fiziki, v.34, no.3, 1964, 505-508

TOPIC TAGS: bolometer, three-layer bolometer, high time resolution bolometer, plasma, plasma energy loss, plasma energy loss measurement

ABSTRACT: This paper describes three types of bolometer having sensitivities from 10^{-4} to 10^{-6} Joule/cm² and resolving times of the order of one microsecond. These bolometers are refinements of the three-layer 10^{-3} Joule/cm² 10-microsec bolometers described in detail in an accompanying paper (L.L.Gorelik, ZhTF, 34, No.3, 496, 1964 - see Abstract AP4020579). 1) A bismuth--aluminum oxide--aluminum bolometer is described which has an equilibration time of less than 2 microsec and an electrical time constant (RC product) of about one microsec. This bolometer differs from those described in the accompanying paper chiefly in size (the present bolometer measures 3×0.7 cm²) and in the care with which the components were desiccated at various stages of construction. 2) A germanium--aluminum oxide--aluminum bolometer is des-

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ACC.NR: AP4020580

cribed which has a sensitivity of 10^{-5} to 10^{-6} Joule/cm². The electrical time constant is negligible, but the equilibration time is about 40 microsec. The oxide coated aluminum foil (oxide layer 5 microns thick) was prepared as described in the accompanying paper. The germanium thermal sensitive element was vacuum deposited for 10 to 15 minutes at 1200°C and 3×10^{-4} mm Hg. It is believed that better and more consistent results can be obtained by depositing under a higher vacuum. The resistance of the germanium bolometer varies with the surrounding gas pressure. This does not affect its usefulness for the contemplated plasma measurements (see accompanying article cited above). 3) A bismuth--collodion--silver bolometer is described which has a sensitivity of 10^{-5} to 10^{-6} Joule/cm², an electrical time constant of about 1 microsec, and an equilibration time of less than 0.1 microsec. The bolometer was constructed on a 7 x 15 x 0.7 mm³ oxidized dural frame having a 5 x 10 mm² opening, one side of which was chamfered. A collodion film 0.2 to 0.3 microns thick was deposited on this frame by a process that is not described. A 0.1 micron silver film was vacuum deposited on the side of the collodion film facing the chamfered side of the frame. This serves as the heat collector. The Bi-Pb (0.6% Pb) thermal element was vacuum deposited on the other side of the collodion film. "In conclusion the authors express their gratitude to I.K.Kikoin for his interest in the work and for

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ACC.NR. AP4020580

valuable advice, to V.Kh.Volkov for his interest and assistance in the work, to V.I. Nikolayev for his skillful assistance in constructing the bolometers, and to P.N. Orlov for assistance in mastering the technique of preparing the collodion films." Orig.art.has: 4 figures.

ASSOCIATION: none

SUBMITTED: 28Apr63

DATE ACQ: 31Mar64

ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: PH, SD

NR REF SOV: 003

OTHER: 000

3/3
Card

ACCESSION NR: AP4012573

S/0056/64/046/001/0401/0402

AUTHORS: Gorelik, L. L.; Sinitsy*n, V. V.

TITLE: Influence of a magnetic field on the thermal conductivity of gases with nonspherical molecules

SOURCE: Zhurnal eksper. i teoret. fiz., v. 46, no. 1, 1964, 401-402

TOPIC TAGS: nitrogen molecule, paramagnetic gas, diatomic gas, non-spherical molecule, thermal conductivity, effect of magnetic field, effective magnetic moment, nuclear magnetic moment, Senftleben effect, rotational magnetic moment, viscosity

ABSTRACT: Preliminary results of an investigation of the influence of a magnetic field on the thermal conductivity of N_2 are reported.

The apparatus used is similar to the oxygen gas analyzer with magnetic field described by L. L. Gorelik (ZhTF v. 33, no. 12, 1963).

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ACCESSION NR: AP4012573

The change of the thermal conductivity could be judged from the bridge unbalance upon application of the magnetic field. The measurements were in fields up to 340 Oe at a pressure of 3.5×10^{-2} mm Hg. The plot of the relative change ($\Delta\lambda/\lambda$) of the thermal conductivity against H/p (H -- magnetic field, p -- pressure) shows similarity to both the plot of viscosity vs. H/p (J. J. Beenakker et al, Phys. Lett. v. 2, 5, 1962) and to the corresponding plot for oxygen (E. Rieger, Ann. d. Phys. v. 31, 453, 1938), but there is a slight discrepancy between the effective magnetic moment of the nitrogen molecule and that calculated on the basis of the experiment. This suggests that the effect observed in nitrogen is due to rotational as well as to nuclear magnetic moments. More accurate measurements on nitrogen and other gases are planned. "The authors are grateful to I. K. Kikoin, Yu. M. Kagan, A. A. Sazy*kin, and L. A. Maksimov for valuable discussions and advice, to V. Kh. Volkov for interest and help, and to V. I. Nikolayev for constant help in making the instruments and measurements. The authors are also grateful to L. D.

Card 2/4

ACCESSION NR: AP4012573

Puzikov (deceased) for valuable discussions and advice." Orig. art. has:
2 figures.

ASSOCIATION: None

SUBMITTED: 07Sep63

DATE ACQ: 26Feb64

ENCL: 01

SUB CODE: PH

NO REF SOV: 002

OTHER: 006

Card 3/4

L 43736-65 EWT(1)

S/0056/65/048/002/0761/0765

ACCESSION NR: AP5006534

AUTHOR: Gorelik, I. L.; Redkoberodyy, Yu. N.; Sinitsyn, V. V.

TITLE: The effect of a magnetic field on thermal conductivity of gases with nonspherical molecules

SOURCE: Zhurnal eksperimental'noy i teoreticheskoy fiziki, v. 48, no. 2, 1965, 761-765

TOPIC TAGS: nonspherical molecules, thermal conductivity, gas thermal conductivity, nitrogen, carbon monoxide, carbon dioxide, hydrogen, deuterium

ABSTRACT: Results of investigations of the effect of nonspherical molecules in N_2 , CO, CO_2 , H_2 and D_2 are briefly reported. The mean rotary magnetic moments μ_r determined on the basis of these experiments, and data on the nonsphericity of these molecules are given in table 1 and figs. 1-4 of the Enclosure. The authors express gratitude to I. K. Kikoin, Yu. M. Kagan, L. A. Maksimov, V. Andriyako and A. A. Sazykin for valuable discussion, V. Kh. Volkov for interest and assistance in preparation of the manuscript.

S. A. Kagan et al. 1965, Zh. Eksp. i Teor. Fiz. 48, no. 2, 761-765.

1 table, 2 formulas.

Card 1/1

L 43736-6)

ACCESSION NR: AP5006534

ASSOCIATION: none

SUBMITTED: 17Nov64

ENCL: 04

SUB CODE: NP, TD

NO REF SOW: 003

OTHER: 006

Card 2/3

GORELIK, L.L.; REDKOBORODYY, Yu.N.; SINITSYN, V.V.

Effect of a magnetic field on the heat conductivity of gases
with nonspherical molecules. Zhur. eksp. i teor. fiz. 48
no.2:761-765 F '65. (MIRA 18:11)

L 22545-66 EWT(1)
ACC NR: AP6008743

SOURCE CODE: UR/0386/66/003/003/0145/0149

AUTHOR: Gorelik, L. L.; Sinitsyn, V. V.

ORG: none

TITLE: Effect of electric field on transport phenomena in polar gases with non-spherical molecules

SOURCE: Zhurnal eksperimental'noy i teoreticheskoy fiziki. Pis'ma v redaktsiyu. Prilozheniye, v. 3, no. 3, 1966, 145-149

TOPIC TAGS: gas property, electric field, transport phenomenon, transport property, viscosity, thermal conduction

ABSTRACT: To check whether the viscosity and thermal conductivity of gases with nonspherical molecules change in an electric field as they do in a magnetic field, the authors have undertaken investigations of the influence of an electric field on the thermal conductivity of gases of this type. It was assumed that in an electric field the effect would qualitatively have the same character as in a magnetic field, provided there were a sufficiently high probability that the molecules rotate in the electric field in such a way that the rotation axis does not make a right angle to the dipole moment. In view of this, special attention was paid to nitrogen trifluoride (NF_3), whose molecules form a trihedral pyramid. Experiments

Card 1/4

L 21545-66

ACC NR: AP6008743

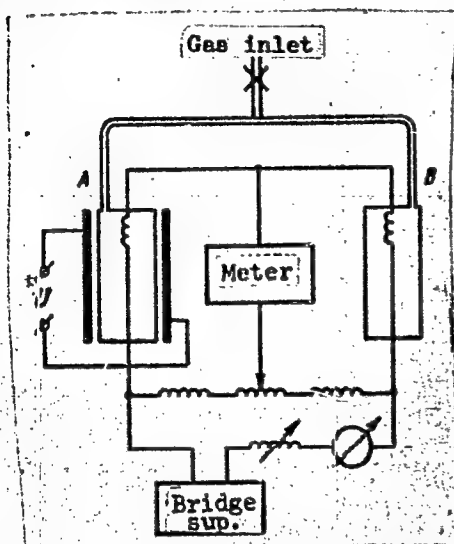


Fig. 1. Diagram of experimental setup

Card 2/4

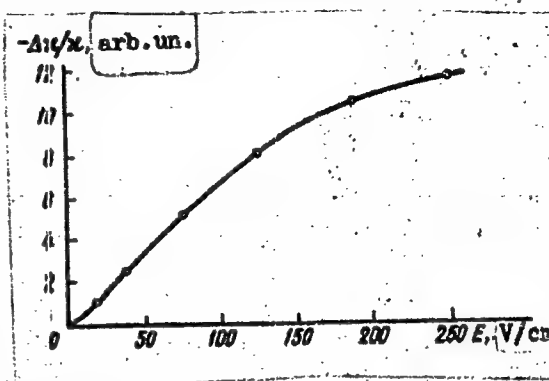


Fig. 2. Plot of ϵ vs. E for NF_3

L 22545-66

ACC NR: AP6008743

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were made with C_2H_5Cl , C_2H_5OH , CO , NO_2 , and SO_2 . Preliminary results of these investigations are presented. Figure 1 shows the schematic diagram of the setup. The measurements were made with a pickup comprising two interconnected glass chambers (Fig. 1) through which electrically heated platinum wires were drawn. The wires were two arms of a Wheatstone bridge and a microvoltmeter sensitive to a pressure change of 10^{-6} was connected in the diagonal of the bridge. The relative change in the thermal conductivity ($\epsilon = -\Delta\kappa/\kappa$) could be judged from the bridge unbalance occurring when an electric field was turned on in one of the chambers. The measurements were made at pressures ~ 0.06 -- 1 mm Hg and in electric fields up to ~ 1 kv/cm. The results obtained for NF_3 at ~ 0.1 mm Hg by using a homogeneous alternating field (Fig. 2) show that ϵ has a tendency to saturate. At maximum E (~ 0.3 kv/cm) ϵ turned out to be of the order of 0.5%, i.e., of the same order as for nonpolar gases, such as O_2 and N_2 , placed in a magnetic field. According to preliminary data, ϵ is a function of the ratio E/P . The investigations of CO , NO_2 , and SO_2 have shown that for these gases, at $p \sim 0.5$ mm Hg and $E \sim 0.2$ kv/cm, the value of ϵ is zero. The results are compared with those obtained by others and the reasons for discrepancies are briefly discussed. More careful investigations of the effect in these and other gases are planned. The authors thank I. K. Kikoin and V. Kh. Volkov for interest in the work, Yu. M. Kagan, L. A. Maksimov, and Yu.

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L 22545-66

ACC NR: AP6008743

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V. Mikhaylova for useful discussion, V. I. Nikolayev for help in preparing the instruments and carrying out the investigations, and V. N. Cherednikov, N. N. Nikolaeva, and V. P. Bochin for furnishing the gases. Orig. art. has: 2 figures.

SUB CODE: 20/

SUBM DATE: 25Dec65/

ORIG REF: 003/

OTH REF: 009

Card 4/4

BK

ACC NR: AP7001341

SOURCE CODE: UR/0386/66/004/011/0456/0461

AUTHOR: Gorelik, L. L.; Nikolayevskiy, V. G.; Sinitsyn, V. V.

ORG: none

TITLE: Transverse heat transfer in a molecular-thermal stream produced in a gas of nonspherical molecules in the presence of a magnetic field

SOURCE: Zhurnal eksperimental'noy i teoreticheskoy fiziki. Pis'ma v redaktsiyu. Prilozheniye, v. 4, no. 11, 1966, 456-461

TOPIC TAGS: heat transfer, heat capacity, gas flow, molecular flow, oxygen, nitrogen, argon, electron spin

ABSTRACT: The authors report the results of experiments made to observe the theoretically predicted heat flow perpendicular to a magnetic field in which a temperature gradient is produced in a direction perpendicular to the magnetic field. This flow should be perpendicular to both the field and the temperature gradient, and should reverse sign when the magnetic field direction is reversed ("odd" effect). The effect results from the tensor character of the heat conduction of the gas in the field. The measurements were made in a chamber in which the temperature gradient was produced by one set of electrically heated wires and the transverse heat transport was determined by a second set of electrically heated wires. The test procedure is described. The measurements were made in oxygen at pressures 1 - 15 mm Hg. The results show that ϵ_{odd} (the relative change in the heat capacity due to the odd effect) is a function of

Card 1/2

ACC NR: AP7001341

H/p (H = field intensity, p = pressure). A plot of ϵ_{odd} vs. H/p has two maxima, one corresponding to the odd effect due to inelastic oxygen-molecule collisions accompanied by a change in the projection of the electron spin on the angular momentum, and the other to the elastic collisions. The locations of both maxima agree well with the theoretical predictions. The maximum value of ϵ_{odd} is of the order of 10^{-4} . The odd effect differs with the gas used, showing a monotonic growth in the case of N_2 , up to a maximum approximately equal to that for oxygen. No effect was observed for argon. Tests on other gases are planned. The authors thank I. K. Kikoin, Yu. M. Kagan, L. A. Maksimov, Yu. A. Mikhaylova, and V. D. Borman for a useful discussion, and V. I. Nikolayeva and N. Ya. Anisimov for help in preparing the pickups. Orig. art. has: 3 figures and 1 formula.

SUB CODE: 20/ SUBM DATE: 31Aug66/ ORIG REF: 004/ OTH REF: 006

Card 2/2

ACC NR: AP7009659

SOURCE CODE: UR/0386/67/005/004/0105/0108

AUTHOR: Borman, V. D.; Gorelik, L. I.; Nikolayev, B. I.; Sinitsyn, V. V.

ORG: none

TITLE: Influence of alternating electric field on transport phenomena in polar gases

SOURCE: Zhurnal eksperimental'noy i toereticheskoy fiziki. Pis'ma v redaktsiyu. Prilozheniye, v. 5, no. 4, 1967, 105-108

TOPIC TAGS: transport phenomenon, polar gas, electric field, thermal conduction

ABSTRACT: This is a continuation of earlier experiments (Pis'ma ZhETF v. 3, 145, 1966), which have shown that the thermal conductivity coefficient (ϵ) of polar gases with tetrahedral molecules does not depend on the field frequency (f) up to 20 kHz. The present paper reports the results of an investigation of the dependence of ϵ on f in a wide range of f at room temperature, $p \approx 0.2 - 1$ mm Hg, and $E \approx 30 - 100$ v/cm. The setup used for the investigation is similar to that described earlier. The influence of the alternating electric field on the thermal conductivity of the gas was assessed with the aid of the quantity ϵ_f/ϵ_0 , where ϵ_f and ϵ_0 are the values of ϵ at frequencies f and 50 Hz, respectively. Under the experimental conditions ϵ_f/ϵ_0 decreases noticeably when f changes from 50 Hz to 2 MHz. An additional investigation of the dependence of ϵ_f/ϵ_0 on f/E for two values of E/p showed that within the limits of experimental accuracy the value of ϵ_f/ϵ_0 is determined by only one parameter - the ratio f/p . This result can be explained by the fact that at least in the investi-

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ACC NR: AP7009659

gated range of E , p , and f , the relative decrease of ϵ with increasing f is determined only by the ratio of the time of molecule precession in one direction to the time between molecule collisions. It can be assumed, however, that in general ϵ_f/ϵ_0 is determined by two ratios of these frequencies. A similar influence of an alternating magnetic field on the thermal conductivity of oxygen was observed. The authors thank I. K. Kikoin for a stimulating discussion and valuable advice, V. Kh. Volkov for interest in the work, Yu. M. Kagan, L. A. Maksimov, and Yu. A. Mikhaylova for useful discussions, and V. I. Nikolayev for help with the experiments. Orig. art. has: 3 figures and 2 formulas.

SUB CODE: 20/ SUBM DATE: 30Jul66/ ORIG REF: 002/ OTH REF: 002

Card 2/2

GORELIK, I.M., kand.filolog.nauk; KOKOSHINSKAYA, V.I., kand.tekhn.nauk

Present-day textile terminology; discussion. Tekst.prom. 22
no.1:78-81 Ja '62. (MIRA 15:2)

1. Leningradskiy institut sovetskoy trgovli imeni F.Engel'sa.
(Textile fabrics--Terminology)

ACCESSION NR: AP4033601

S/0119/64/000/004/0029/0030

AUTHOR: Gorelik, L. S. (Engineer); Fogel'son, I. B. (Engineer)

TITLE: Experience with measuring temperature by transistor sensors

SOURCE: Priborostroyeniye, no. 4, 1964, 29-30

TOPIC TAGS: temperature measurement, temperature sensor, transistor temperature sensor

ABSTRACT: One of the transistorized temperature-measuring circuits suggested in the book, "Semiconductor devices and their application" (A collection edited by A. I. Fedotov, v. 9, 1963), was used by the authors in developing a practical instrument. It was used for measuring the temperature (15-35C) of setting concrete. Eight selected P407 transistors with a high current gain and nearly equal emitter short-circuit currents were used for successive measurement of the temperature at eight points. A stabilized d-c is passed through the emitter, and a

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ACCESSION NR: AP4033601

constant cutoff voltage of about 0.6 v is applied to the collector. Then, the emitter voltage depends on the temperature and is indicated by a galvanometer. It is claimed that the instrument operated for five months with an error of $\pm 0.1^\circ\text{C}$. Orig. art. has: 1 figure.

ASSOCIATION: none

SUBMITTED: 00

DATE ACQ: 11May64

ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: EC, TD

NO REF SOV: 001

OTHER: 002

Card 2/2

GORELIK, L.Sh.

Determining the zero creep of a strain-measuring bridge circuit.
Izm.tekh. no.9:27 S '62. (MIRA 15:11)
(Bridge circuits)

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66. A. S. Gurev, M. A. Mikhlin, R. G. Kuznetsov. On a method of solving problems of the bending theory of shallow shells with the use of asymptotic calculations.
67. G. M. Gurev, R. G. Kuznetsov. Solution of mixed problems of hydrodynamics of viscous and visco-plastic fluids.
68. V. G. Gurev (Moscow). An asymptotic stability analysis of flows in the elastoplastic range.
69. A. Gurev (Moscow). Some problems concerning the plane flow of compressible fluids.
70. V. G. Gurev (Moscow). On a problem of elastoplasticity in the case of an elastoplastic solid.
71. V. G. Gurev (Moscow). A dynamic problem for a solid.
72. V. G. Gurev (Moscow). Elastoplasticity - a new domain of application of the theory of plasticity.
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81. V. G. Gurev (Moscow). Elastoplasticity - a new domain of application of the theory of plasticity.
82. V. G. Gurev (Moscow). Elastoplasticity - a new domain of application of the theory of plasticity.
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REL'TOV, B.F., starshiy nauchnyy sotrudnik, kand.tekhn.nauk;
GORBELIK, L.V., inzh.

Electrometric method of studying dynamic effects on sand
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(MIRA 13:6)

(Soil mechanics)

(Hydraulic engineering—Research)

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GORILIK, L.V.

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GORELIK, L.V.

Forces originating during nonstationary percolation. Inzh.fiz.zhur.
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[Organizing and planning the supply of materials and equipment in
the communications industry] Organizatsiia i planirovanie material'-
no-tekhnicheskogo snabzheniia v khoziaistve sviazi. Moskva, Gos. izd-
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(Agriculture--Economic aspects)

ZINCHKIN, Aleksandr Georgiyevich, kand. ekonom. nauk; GORELIK, L.Ya.,
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[Economic evaluation of farmland] Ekonomicheskaya otsenka
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GUMEROV, M.N., dots.; ROMANCHENKO, A.V., doktor ekon. nauk;
ABRAMOV, V.A., dots.; ALTAYSKIY, I.P., kand. ekon. nauk;
GAVRILOV, V.I., dots.; RAFIKOV, M.M., kand. ekon. nauk;
VINOKUR, R.D., dots.; RUSAKOV, G.K., dots.; LAVRENT'YEV,
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red.

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ziaistvennogo proizvodstva. Moskva, Ekonomizdat, 1963. 607 p.
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KOTOV, Grigoriy Grigor'yevich; GORELIK, L.Ya., red.

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[Horelik, L.E.], doktor ekonom.nauk, red.; GRADOV, G.L.
[Hradov, H.L.], kand.ekonom.nauk, red.; KOZAKEVICH, T.A., red.
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Modernization of the Sho6 tenon-cutting machine. Der. prom.
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Synthesis and conversion of acetylene alcohols containing polymethylene rings. Part 1. 1-phenylacetylenyl-cyclopentanol-1. Zhur.ob.khim. 23 no. 7:1139-1142 J1 '53. (MLRA 6:7)

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CORELINE M.V.

6

Transformations of acetylenic alcohols containing polymethylene rings. II. 1-(Phenylethynyl)cyclohexanol. R. D. Venus-Danilova, M. V. Gorokh, and T. A. Nikolayev (Leningrad Technol. Inst., Leningrad), *Zhuk. Obshch. Khim.* 23, 1, 218 (1953); cf. *C.A.* 47, 12211a. The dicarbonyl ketones formed from tertiary polymethylene alcs. of the acetylene series under the action of $H_2SO_4-HgSO_4$ result from loss of H_2O from the products of hydration of the ethynyl alcs. 1-(Phenylethynyl)cyclohexanol (I, m. 61-62° (from dil. MeOH), was heated 2.5 hrs. with 4 parts eq. $HgSO_4-H_2SO_4$ (10 g. HgO , 50 ml. H_2SO_4 , and 300 ml. H_2O) to 60-65°, yielding 80% (CH_3); $C_{12}H_{16}O_2$ (II), b. 140-140.5°, d_4^{20} 1.0577, d_4^{25} 1.0436, d_4^{30} 1.0318, n_D^{20} 1.6786; with 2,4-(O_2N) $_2$ C_6H_3 NIH $_2$, it gave the corresponding pyrazoline, $C_{12}H_{16}O_2N_2$, m. 145-7°. II solidified on standing and m. 41-3° (from EtOH); oxidation with $KMnO_4$ gave cyclohexanone and cyclohexylidenecyclohexanone, b. 128-30°, n_D^{20} 1.440 (semicarbazone, m. 175.5-7.0°; 2,4-dinitrophenylhydrazones, m. 129-30°; the acidic products of oxidation included H_2CO_3 , H_2O , and adipic acid. I heated 2.5 hrs. at 60-65° with 60 ml. soln. prepd. from 5 g. HgO , 5 ml. concd. H_2SO_4 , and 200 ml. H_2O , gave 12.1 g. mixed products, b. 141-67°, consisting of II and (CH_3); $C_{12}H_{16}O_2$. Treated with 15% H_2SO_4 , 2 hrs. at 65-70°, this mixt. gave pure II. I (10 g.) heated 2.5 hrs. with 250 ml. 15% H_2SO_4 at 65-70° did not react and was recovered; similarly, 30% H_2SO_4 failed to act on I in 3 hrs. at 80°, as long as H_2SO_4 was absent.

Kozolapov

(2)

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1. Nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut organicheskikh poluproduktov
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(Anthracene) (Sulfites)